

Judge: Marc L. Barreca
Hearing Date: March 22, 2023
Hearing Time: 10:00 a.m.
Location: Everett via ZoomGov
Response Date: March 15, 2023

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR THE
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

In re:

DARRIN LENALD COOPER,

Debtor.

Bankr. No. 20-11937-MLB

UNITED STATES' RESPONSE TO
DEBTOR'S MOTION FOR AN
ORDER TO APPEAR AND SHOW
CAUSE

1 Before filing this case and receiving a Chapter 7 discharge, Debtor Darrin Lenald Cooper
2 (Debtor) received a \$73,000 overpayment of Disability Insurance Benefits from the Social Security
3 Administration (the Agency). Debtor acknowledges that the Agency now seeks to “recoup” the
4 prepetition overpayment by adjusting his ongoing stream of disability benefits payments. Equitable
5 recoupment is a well-recognized exception to both the discharge injunction and automatic stay that
6 the Ninth Circuit has applied in closely analogous cases. Nonetheless, Debtor’s Motion for an Order
7 to Appear and Show Cause, [dkt. no. 22], completely ignores that precedent and seeks to hold the
8 Agency in contempt for violating the discharge injunction.
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11 The Agency’s challenged actions are an authorized recoupment under binding Ninth Circuit
12 precedent because there is a logical relationship between the Debtor’s prepetition receipt of a
13 disability benefits overpayment and the Agency’s recovery of that overpayment from the same,
14 ongoing stream of monthly disability benefits. As required by the caselaw, there is both a close
15 factual and legal connection between the Agency’s right (statutory duty, actually) to recover the
16 overpayment and the Debtor’s entitlement to ongoing disability benefits payments. The factual
17 connection is obvious: but for the prior overpayment of benefits, the Agency would not seek to
18 withhold any of the Debtor’s ongoing benefits payments. The legal connection is likewise
19 straightforward: when a beneficiary is overpaid, the Social Security Act (the Act) requires the
20 Agency to “decrease any payment under [the Act’s retirement and disability provisions] to which
21 such overpaid person is entitled . . .” unless full recovery is made by other means. 42 U.S.C.
22 § 404(a)(1)(A). In other words, a beneficiary’s legal entitlement to ongoing disability benefits
23 depends on whether the beneficiary received any unrecovered benefits overpayments.
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27 Finally, the equities favor the Agency’s ability to recoup the overpayment. Basic fairness
28 dictates that the Debtor should not be allowed to continue receiving unreduced Social Security

1 disability payments while he retains a \$73,000 overpayment of those same benefits. Nothing
2 justifies such a windfall to the Debtor when the errant payment can be readily recouped from his
3 ongoing stream of monthly benefits.
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5 **LEGAL BACKGROUND**

6 **Title II Social Security Benefits**

7 The Social Security Act (Act) provides a complex but unified framework for the continuous
8 relationship between individuals who hold Social Security numbers and the Agency from the time a
9 person gets his Social Security number until death. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 401 *et seq.* Title II of the Act
10 provides for retirement and disability benefits to individuals who have earned coverage by working.
11 *See* 42 U.S.C. § 401 *et seq.*
12

13 For Title II retirement and disability benefits determinations, there are two important steps:
14 (1) eligibility for benefits and (2) determination of the benefit amount. The Agency first determines
15 whether an individual has earned enough Social Security “credits” (sometimes called “quarters of
16 coverage”) to make the individual eligible for benefits. *See* 20 C.F.R. § 404.101. If eligible, the
17 Agency then calculates the monthly benefit amount, based on multiple factors, including the
18 person’s prior earnings and past Title II benefits received. *See* 20 C.F.R. § 404.201. Understanding
19 eligibility under Title II of the Act requires discussion of the interrelated provisions for both
20 retirement and disability eligibility.
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23 A. **Retirement Eligibility.**

24 To be eligible for Title II retirement benefits, a person must be at least 62 years old and earn
25 40 Social Security credits before applying for retirement benefits. *See* 20 C.F.R. § 404.110. A
26 person earns Social Security credits based on his or her earnings. *See* SSA Publication No. 05-
27 10072, available at <https://www.ssa.gov/pubs/EN-05-10072.pdf> (last visited Mar. 14, 2023). For
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1 example, in 2023, a person receives one credit for each \$1,640 of earnings, up to the maximum of
2 four credits per year. *Id.* Thus, to be eligible for Title II retirement benefits, an individual needs to
3 work at least 10 years to earn the 40 credits needed.

4
5 B. Disability Eligibility.

6 Eligibility for Title II disability benefits is more complicated because, in addition to meeting
7 the relevant legal definition of “disabled,”¹ an individual must be “fully insured” and have earned
8 enough credits in the immediately preceding years to be eligible. Generally, to be fully insured, an
9 individual must have at least one credit per year for every year since turning 22 years old. *See* 20
10 C.F.R. §§ 404.110, 404.132. In addition to being fully insured, the individual must have 20 credits
11 for the previous 40 calendar quarters (20/40 Rule) to be eligible for Title II disability benefits. *See*
12 20 C.F.R. § 404.130. Because some individuals may be too young to satisfy the 20/40 Rule, there
13 are special rules to satisfy the 20/40 Rule requirement for individuals who are 31 years old or
14 younger and another set of special rules for individuals who are 24 years old or younger. *Id.*

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17 C. Calculating Benefits.

18 Like the criteria for eligibility, calculation of an individual’s monthly benefits requires
19 looking back at past earnings and work history. In general, the monthly benefit is a percentage of an
20 individual’s average monthly earnings over a certain number of years.

21
22 1. *Calculating Retirement Benefits.*

23 With nuances and variations not relevant here, the Agency generally calculates Title II
24 retirement benefits based on an individual’s highest 35 years of earnings, adjusted for wage inflation.
25 *See* SSA Publication No. 05-10070 (Jan. 2022), available at: <https://www.ssa.gov/pubs/EN-05->
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27
28 ¹ *See* 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1505 and 404.1520.

1 [10070.pdf](#) (last visited Mar. 15, 2023). The Agency then applies a formula to the individual's
2 adjusted average earnings to arrive at the monthly retirement benefit amount. *Id.*

3 *2. Calculating Disability Benefits.*

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5 The Agency calculates Title II disability benefits similarly to retirement benefits, but uses
6 various numbers of years of earnings history, depending on the circumstances. The number of years
7 used to calculate disability benefits varies based on factors including the individual's age and the age
8 he or she became disabled. *See* 20 C.F.R. § 404.211(e). After determining the number of years to
9 use, the Agency calculates Title II disability benefits the same way it calculates Title II retirement
10 benefits. *See* 20 C.F.R. § 404.212. When an individual has received Title II disability benefits in the
11 past and becomes eligible for disability benefits again, the Agency may apply the standard disability
12 benefits calculation. Or the Agency may determine benefits based on factors that include the
13 duration of the individual's prior disability and amount of prior benefits. *See* 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.250,
14 404.251, 404.252.
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16 17 *3. Adjustment of Disability Benefits for Individuals Who Also* 18 *Receive Workers' Compensation*

19 To prevent a windfall to individuals who receive disability insurance benefits and workers'
20 compensation benefits, the Act requires the Agency to reduce the amount of the disability insurance
21 benefits to a workers' compensation recipient pursuant to a statutory formula. *See* 42 U.S.C.
22 § 424a(a)(2)(B) (hanging paragraph); 20 C.F.R. § 404.408. The Agency must reduce the workers'
23 compensation recipient's disability insurance benefits by the amount that the combined benefits (i.e.,
24 workers' compensation and disability insurance) exceed 80 percent of the recipient's "average
25 current earnings." *See* 42 U.S.C. § 424a(a)(5) ("average current earnings" is defined in the hanging
26 paragraph after § 424a(a)(8)). Explained another way, if the combined amount of the workers'
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1 compensation benefits and Social Security disability insurance benefits is more than 80 percent of
2 what the workers' compensation recipient was making before his disability, then the Agency must
3 reduce his disability insurance benefits so that he is not receiving more than 80 percent of his prior
4 income. 42 U.S.C. § 424a(a)(5).

6 D. Statutory Authorization for Recoupment.

7 When the Agency determines that an individual is eligible for retirement or disability
8 benefits, the Agency must award benefits. *See* 42 U.S.C. §§ 402 (retirement benefits), 423
9 (disability benefits). Conversely, the Agency must also recover overpayments of benefits from
10 individuals who receive more than the correct amount of benefits. 42 U.S.C. § 404. Unless the
11 overpayment debt is otherwise satisfied, the Act directs that the Agency “**shall** decrease any
12 payment” that the individual is entitled to under Title II of the Act. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 404(a)(1)(A)
13 (emphasis added).
14

15 E. Benefits Calculations Based on Complete History.

16 In sum, the Agency's calculation of an individual's monthly benefits must consider the
17 individual's earned Social Security credits, past covered earnings (and taxes paid), any past periods
18 of disability, and the Agency's entire history of benefit payments to the individual—including any
19 overpayments of benefits. If any of those factors changes, the individual's eligibility for benefits
20 could be lost or the amount of benefits owed each month could change.
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22 **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

23
24 In 2017, Debtor applied for Social Security Disability Insurance Benefits (DIB) and
25 Supplemental Security Insurance (SSI) under Titles II and XVI of the Act. Declaration of Christy
26 Holmes ¶ 2. Debtor stated in his application that he had also applied for workers' compensation but
27 was not receiving benefits at that time. *Id.*, Exh. A thereto at 1 (DIB Application Summary). An
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1 administrative law judge (ALJ) approved the Debtor's DIB application on April 30, 2019. Holmes
2 Decl., Exh. B thereto (ALJ Decision). The ALJ also found the Debtor disabled for purposes of SSI,
3 and informed him that the Agency's component responsible for authorizing SSI benefits would
4 review whether he met the non-disability requirements to receive SSI benefits. Exh. B at 6.
5

6 The Agency sent the Debtor a Notice of Award dated May 10, 2019, informing him that he
7 was entitled to disability benefits beginning May 2016 (retroactively). Holmes Decl. ¶ 4, Exh. C
8 thereto. The Notice of Award stated that Debtor was entitled to receive a total DIB benefit of
9 \$2,006.00 in May 2016, less any deductions like Medicare premiums. *Id.*, Exh. C at 2. The Notice
10 stated, however, that the Agency would hold the Debtor's DIB benefits for May 2016 through April
11 2019, pending its determination whether those benefits must be reduced due to the Debtor's receipt
12 of SSI benefits, if any. Exh. C at 2. The Agency advised the Debtor that it would "send [him]
13 another letter" after it "decide[d] how much [he was] due for" May 2016 through April 2019. *Id.*
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16 Of particular importance here, the Notice of Award also informed the Debtor that if he
17 received workers' compensation benefit payments, the Agency might have to reduce the Social
18 Security benefits Debtor would be entitled to receive. Holmes Decl. ¶ 5, Exh. C at 5. The Debtor
19 was instructed in bold text: "At that time, you may have to pay back any Social Security benefits
20 that you were not due. Please let us know the decision on the claim right away." *Id.*
21

22 In August 2019, the Agency notified the Debtor that it determined he did not receive any SSI
23 benefits from May 2016 through April 2019. Holmes Decl. ¶ 6, Exh. D thereto (Notice of Change in
24 Benefits, Aug. 19, 2019.) Thus, the Agency would "refund all of the Social Security money" it
25 previously withheld. Exh. D at 1. In August 2019, the Agency sent Debtor a check for \$67,355.50,
26 representing his full DIB benefits for May 2016 through April 2019, less a \$6,000 payment to his
27 legal representative. Holmes Decl. ¶ 6, Exh. D at 1.
28

1 In December 2020, the Debtor informed the Agency that he had been receiving workers'
2 compensation benefits. Holmes Decl. ¶ 7. The Debtor provided this information in response to the
3 Agency's "2nd Request for Evidence," dated November 5, 2020. *Id.*, Exh. E thereto (Debtor's
4 Response). Debtor's Response included notice of his bankruptcy discharge in this case and records
5 showing that he received workers' compensation benefits through the Washington State Department
6 of Labor and Industries (L&I) for a period that included at least February 2016 through November
7 2020. Holmes Decl. ¶ 7, Exh. E at 5-6, 8-9. Debtor's Response also included a "Notice of
8 Decision" from L&I, explaining that beginning in June 2019, L&I would reduce the Debtor's
9 monthly benefits in light of his receipt of Social Security benefits. Exh. E at 7.
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12 In October 2022, the Agency notified the Debtor that because of his receipt of workers'
13 compensation payments from May 2016 through May 2019, *i.e.*, the period during which he received
14 both DIB benefits and unreduced workers' compensation benefits, the Agency overpaid him by
15 \$73,112.90. Holmes Decl. ¶ 9, Exh. F thereto (Notice of Change in Benefits, Oct. 30, 2022). The
16 Agency's notice explained that it would recoup the overpayment by "holding back your benefits
17 until we recover the overpayment," starting in January 2023. Exh. F at 2. The notice also advised
18 the Debtor that he could ask the Agency to hold back less than his full monthly benefit, based on his
19 financial needs, and that he had the right to appeal the Agency's decision regarding the
20 overpayment. *Id.* at 2-3. The Agency recouped \$2,498.90 from the Debtor's December 2022
21 monthly benefit, which reduced the current overpayment balance to \$70,614.00. Holmes Decl. ¶ 10.
22 After the Agency learned of the Debtor's pending Motion for an Order to Appear and Show Cause,
23 the Agency suspended further recoupment of the overpayment pending the resolution of this matter.
24 Holmes Decl. ¶ 11.
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ARGUMENT

I. Equitable recoupment allows the Agency to recoup its overpayment to the Debtor without regard to the discharge injunction or automatic stay.

Recoupment is an equitable doctrine in bankruptcy that permits one party to recover an obligation from a second party because the second party owes a countervailing obligation to the first party, so long as both obligations arise out of the same “transaction or occurrence.” *Gardens Reg. Hosp. & Med. Ctr., Inc. v. California (In re Gardens Reg. Hosp. & Med. Ctr., Inc.)*, 975 F.3d 926, 934 (9th Cir. 2020) (quoting *Sims v. U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Servs. (In re TLC Hosps., Inc.)*, 224 F.3d 1008, 1011 (9th Cir. 2000)). Recoupment functions defensively, as a creditor’s right to reduce a debtor’s claim against it, and so ““does not involve establishing the existence of independent obligations.”” *Gardens Reg. Hosp.*, 975 F.3d at 933 (quoting 5 *Collier on Bankruptcy* ¶ 553.10 (Richard Levin & Henry J. Sommer, eds., 16th ed. 2019) (emphases omitted)). As such, unlike setoff, recoupment is not subject to the limitations of the automatic stay under 11 U.S.C. §§ 362 and 553. *Gardens Reg. Hosp.*, 975 F.3d at 933-34. Rather, “recoupment is not limited to pre-petition claims and thus may be employed to recover across the petition date.” *Sims*, 224 F.3d at 1011. Nor is recoupment limited by the discharge injunction under 11 U.S.C. § 524(a). *Aetna U.S. Healthcare, Inc. v. Madigan (In re Madigan)*, 270 B.R. 749, 754 (9th Cir. BAP 2001) (citing *Sims*, 224 F.3d 1011 and *Newberry Corp. v. Fireman’s Fund Ins. Co.*, 95 F.3d 1392, 1399-1400 (9th Cir. 1996)). See also *Beaumont v. Dept. of Veterans Affairs (In re Beaumont)*, 586 F.3d 776, 781 (10th Cir. 2009) (if recoupment applies, no violation of automatic stay or discharge injunction).

The Ninth Circuit determines whether parties’ countervailing obligations arise from the same transaction or occurrence via a “logical relationship” test. *Gardens Reg. Hosp.*, 975 F.3d at 934.

1 Whether the obligations are logically related depends not on their temporal proximity but on whether
2 they bear a close factual and legal connection. *Id.* at 936.

3 In *Sims*, the court applied equitable recoupment to permit the Government to recover a
4 prepetition Medicare overpayment to a debtor hospital by reducing Medicare payments to the
5 hospital for subsequent, postpetition years. *Sims*, 224 F.3d at 1011-12. The court placed great
6 importance on Medicare's statutory payment scheme. In particular, the Medicare statute requires
7 accelerated, estimated payments to the hospital. *Id.* at 1011 (citing 42 U.S.C. § 1395g). Any
8 resulting over- or underpayments are later accounted for and balanced out by adjusting Medicare's
9 payments to the hospital for a subsequent year. *Id.* at 1012; 42 U.S.C. § 1395g(a). The court
10 concluded that "under this specialized and continuous system of estimated payments and subsequent
11 adjustments, [the Government's] overpayments and its underpayments in a subsequent fiscal year
12 were parts of the same transaction for purposes of recoupment." *Sims*, 224 F.3d at 1012.

13 The *Sims* court noted that it was following the D.C. Circuit's lead on this issue, and expressly
14 adopted that court's reasoning, quoting:

15 [T]he key to us is the Medicare statute. Since it requires the Secretary to
16 take into account pre-petition overpayments in order to calculate a post-
17 petition claim . . . Congress rather clearly indicated that it wanted a
18 provider's stream of services to be considered one transaction for purposes
19 of any claim the government would have against the provider.

20 *Sims*, 224 F.3d at 1013 (quoting *United States v. Consumer Health Servs. of Am., Inc.*, 108 F.3d 390,
21 395 (D.C. Cir. 1997)).

22 A. The Debtor's receipt of the prepetition overpayment and the Agency's
23 adjustment of his ongoing stream of monthly disability benefits are
24 part of the same transaction.

25 Like the Medicare statute that the Ninth and D.C. Circuits found to support equitable
26 recoupment in *Sims* and *Consumer Health*, the Act similarly compels the Agency to account for
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1 prior overpayments when determining a person’s entitlement to ongoing Social Security benefits. 42
2 U.S.C. § 404(a)(1)(A) (benefits “shall” be decreased to account for overpayments). Indeed, the facts
3 of the present case fit seamlessly into the logical pattern expressed by the D.C. Circuit in *Consumer*
4 *Health* and adopted by the Ninth Circuit in *Sims*, as follows:

6 [T]he key to us is the Social Security Act. Since it requires the
7 Commissioner to take into account pre-petition overpayments in order to
8 calculate a post-petition entitlement to benefit payments . . . Congress
9 rather clearly indicated that it wanted Social Security benefits paid to
an individual to be considered one transaction for purposes of any claim
the government would have against the individual.

10 As detailed in the “Legal Background” section above, even when overpayments are not
11 involved, the Agency determines eligibility and calculates benefits based on series of interrelated
12 factors including an individual’s earned Social Security credits, past covered earnings (and taxes
13 paid), any past periods of disability, age, and the Agency’s entire history of benefit payments to the
14 individual. The Act’s provisions and implementing regulations make current entitlement to benefits
15 payments dependent on an individual’s lifelong history with the Agency. For example, the Debtor
16 would not be eligible for DIB disability benefits unless he had earned enough Social Security credits
17 through prior employment and payment of payroll taxes to be “fully insured.” *See* 20 C.F.R.
18 §§ 404.110, 404.132. The connection between the Debtor’s prepetition history with the Agency
19 cannot be severed from his entitlement to ongoing benefits payments. The entire relationship
20 between the Debtor’s work history, earnings, age, and disability, and his right to receive current
21 benefits forms one overarching transaction—one with a “logical relationship”—for purposes of
22 recoupment. *Gardens Reg. Hosp.*, 975 F.3d at 935; *Sims*, 224 F.3d at 1012-13.

26 Focusing more narrowly on the Agency’s overpayment to the Debtor and its subsequent
27 efforts to recoup that amount makes the “logical relationship” even clearer. The Ninth Circuit looks
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1 for both a factual and legal connection between countervailing obligations to determine if they are
2 logically related for purposes of recoupment. *Gardens Reg. Hosp.*, 975 F.3d at 936-37. These
3 connections are both readily apparent here. The factual connection is obvious. The \$73,000
4 overpayment of disability benefits is the “but for” cause of the Agency’s adjustment of the Debtor’s
5 ongoing stream of those same disability benefits payments. The legal connection is equally clear.
6 The Act expressly requires the Agency to adjust the Debtor’s ongoing disability benefits payments to
7 account for his 2019 receipt of the overpayment. 42 U.S.C. § 404(a)(1)(A). Stated another way, to
8 determine the Debtor’s current legal entitlement to DIB disability benefits, the Agency must include
9 the unrecovered overpayment in its calculation. *Id.*; 20 C.F.R. § 404.502(a)(1). These strong factual
10 and legal connections between the Agency’s and the Debtor’s countervailing obligations make
11 recoupment applicable. *Gardens Reg. Hosp.*, 975 F.3d at 937.²

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14 B. It would be inequitable for the Debtor to retain his windfall
15 overpayment.

16 Finally, the Agency satisfies the equitable requirements for recoupment. *Gardens Reg.*
17 *Hosp.*, 975 F.3d at 934 (recoupment can apply when it would “be inequitable for the debtor to enjoy
18 the benefits of [the] transaction without meeting its obligations.”) (internal quotation marks and
19 citation omitted). It would be unjust to permit the Debtor to receive a \$73,000 overpayment of
20 disability benefits, discharge his debts in bankruptcy, then continue to receive unreduced monthly
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24 ² Numerous decisions have applied recoupment to analogous facts: *In re Holyoke Nursing Home,*
25 *Inc.*, 372 F.3d 1 (1st Cir. 2004) (permitting recoupment of prepetition Medicare overpayments from
26 postpetition Medicare amounts due); *Beaumont*, 586 F.3d at 780-82 (VA could recoup prepetition
27 overpayment of veterans benefits from debtor’s postpetition benefits); *Williamson v. Pars (In re*
28 *Williamson)*, 795 F. App’x 537 (9th Cir. 2020) (state can recoup prepetition overpayment of public
retirement benefits from postpetition retirement benefits); *In re Gonzales*, 298 B.R. 771 (Bankr. D.
Colo. 2003) (city could recoup overpayment of workers’ compensation benefits from debtor’s
postpetition benefits).

1 disability benefits without ever repaying the windfall he received. The Debtor's entitlement to
2 disability benefits is determined under a complex, but unified, statutory scheme that accounts for his
3 entire working history. That history obviously includes both pre- and postpetition periods. Without
4 considering the Debtor's prepetition work and earnings, he would not be entitled to any disability
5 benefit. *See* 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.110, 404.132. It would be inequitable—and unfair to the wage
6 earners who fund Social Security—to allow the Debtor to continue reaping the full benefits of his
7 prepetition work history, while thwarting the Agency from recouping the overpayment from his
8 postpetition, post-discharge benefits. Recoupment remedies this inequity because it is unbound by
9 either the petition or discharge dates.
10
11

12 CONCLUSION

13 For all the foregoing reasons, the Agency properly invokes equitable recoupment and may
14 recover the overpayment from the Debtor's continuing stream of disability payments, without
15 violating either the discharge injunction or automatic stay.
16

17 DATED this 15th day of March 2023.

18
19 NICHOLAS W. BROWN
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20

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that she is an employee in the Office of the United States Attorney for the Western District of Washington and is a person of such age and discretion as to be competent to serve papers;

It is further certified that on this date, I electronically filed the United States' Response to Debtor's Motion for Order to Appear and Show Cause, the Declaration of Christy Holmes, and Exhibits A-F thereto with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system, which will send notification of such filing to the following CM/ECF participant(s):

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I further certify that on this date, I mailed by United States Postal Service the foregoing document to the following non-CM/ECF participant(s)/CM/ECF participant(s), addressed as follows:

-0-

DATED this 15th day of March 2023.

s/ Crissy Leininger
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